INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER
T.M.

VOL. 3 NO. 10/11 OCT./NOV. 1978

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE UFO PHENOMENON
REPORTS, INVESTIGATIONS & ANALYSES

"There is no hope of advance in science without a paradox."—Niels Bohr

SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE

MEETING OF THE MINDS

* **UFOLOGISTS & THE UNITED NATIONS**
  A Novel Moment in the History of UFO Research

* **UFOLOGISTS & THE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS**
  UFO Material Presented to both the American Psychological and Sociological Associations

* **OFFICIAL UFOLOGY IN FRANCE**
  Latest News on the French Government's GEPAN

Editor-in-Chief: J. Allen Hynek **Managing Editor:** Allan Hendry

INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER
USPS 424890

Published monthly by International UFO Reporter, Inc., 1609 Sherman Ave. Suite 207, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

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All notices of change of address must be sent six weeks in advance and accompanied by old and new addresses. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman of the Board.

Second class postage paid at Evanston Post Office.

EDITORIAL

by Dr. J. Allen Hynek

There is one over-riding reason for the double issue: to expedite the catching up process of getting back on schedule. Several things conspired to cause the delay, but by far the most cogent was the flood of reports in early and mid-summer. The careful checking of *each* one, by use of the WATS (telephone) line, took an inordinate amount of time, the burden falling almost entirely on one person, Allan Hendry.

The desire to be thorough came into direct conflict with the desire to be current. The REPORTER is dedicated to the *current* UFO scene—the investigation of current cases with transmission of the results to our readership as soon as possible. When thoroughness conflicts with punctuality, one or the other has to give. Punctuality gave.

So, we must catch up. But we are incorporating an important bonus—an eye-witness account and summary of the presentation on November 27 of the case for UFOs to the United Nations. The invited papers presented before the delegates comprising the Special Political Committee of the United Nations are presented here in full, along with a summary of the press conference held immediately thereafter, and of the brief afternoon session.

It has been suggested that the REPORTER should run a composite map, summarizing all the dots and stars for a complete year, and this shall be done in a forthcoming issue. Furthermore, in 1979 we shall publish each month, in addition to the customary map of the geographical distribution of reports for the months past, a second map which will present a running total of dots and stars so the reader can watch month by month the geographic buildup of case reports.

J. Allen Hynek

ARGENTINA: Neuquen Province, August 22, 1978. An oval-shaped translucent object, ringed by a halo of light flew silently over the Andes Mountains in a 300-mile path, resulting in numerous consistent descriptions.

SOURCE: Brief Detroit Free Press (AP) story, Nov. 22, 1978.

AUSTRIA: Vienna, June 26 (or 27). Around 11 PM, the 77-year old mother of a prominent Austrian TV commentator was dazzled by a white rotating globe of light on a rooftop terrace across from her inner house court. The light form appeared to be breaking into pieces which fell down. Then a spotlight cone moved along the gutter of the terrace from left to right toward the light form, and all was darkness again. Clear sky, one minute duration; no residue was found on the terrace nor electrical defects noted.

SOURCE: Ernst Berger, Austrian Abstracts, Nov. 25, 1978.

AUSTRALIAN UFO STATISTICS—1977

A summary of statistics for last year's Australian UFO cases has been published by the Australian Coordination Section of the Center for UFO Studies, which notes that the absolute numbers and percentages of IFOs and UFOs have been quite steady for three years. They are based on 427 reports received from all over the country (except the Northern Territory, and Victoria which has yet to contribute final figures). The reports contributed to ACOS broke down as follows:

UFOs: 23%
POSSIBLE UFOs: 16%
IFOs: 57%
STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION: 4%

One reason for the larger UFO turnout is that only 60% of ACOS's input comes through direct contact; the rest is from "pre-screened" sources like the news media. IUR's statistics reflect a heavy "raw" sighting input. The UFO sightings broke down as:

NL: 69.9%
DD: 6.5%
RV: 1.1%
CE I: 14.1%
CE II: 6.5%
(Trace only: 1.1%)
CE III: 1.1%

Compare these with IUR's 1977 U.S. figures:

NL: 67.4%
DD: 20.5%
RV: 0%
CE I: 6.0%
CE II: 2.4%
CE III: 3.6%

The Australians use a less strict Close Encounter definition here, with 43% of the CEs being over 250 meters away. 7.2% of the unknowns involved noises of totally varied types. Pure white was the favored color with 35% incidence, followed by orange with 11%. A broad range of occupations was noted for both UFOs and IFOs, with housewives and students leading the lists, as in IUR's cases. Virtually all of the UFOs were seen during clear (or scattered cloud) sky conditions. Witness quantities were as follows:

Single witness: 40%
Two witnesses: 30%
Multiple witnesses: 30%

The peak month was May; remembering that the seasons are reversed in the Southern Hemisphere makes this month odd as it's a cold one. ACOS noted that the peak months have been changing from year to year and "there is probably no real pattern here".

Males in the 31-40 age group predominated this year as UFO witnesses. This section was one of the lowest for their identifieds.

MADAGASCAR: Port Dauphin, August 21, 1978. The Interior Ministry said that a UFO had crashed and exploded in the marketplace of Port Dauphin. Radio Madagascar said the cigar-shaped form lit up the whole town before plunging groundward. Local people rushed from their beds to put out the flames and no casualties were reported. No information is available on any wreckage.

SOURCE: The Melbourne Herald, Australia aug. 22, 1978.

MALAYSIA: at sea, August 23. P. A. Hadden on board the tanker M. V. Ficus 260 miles from the Malacca Straits watched an elongated triangle formation of lights moving in from 60 degrees above the NE horizon at 8:04 PM. When they reached 75 degrees, close to straight up, the lights suddenly stopped. The sailor estimated them to be 100 miles high, as if he was watching satellites. The light in the rear right continued moving in the same direction (opposite the ship's motion and off to its left) at great speed, disappearing into the night. The light in the rear left shifted over to occupy the position vacated in the formation by the first light to leave. After five seconds of holding still, it shot back to the left again and departed at high speed. The remaining light (formerly in the lead of the formation) rushed forward after a couple of seconds, following the same path as the first light to shoot forward. Total duration of sighting: 1 minute, 20 seconds. Clear sky, with light scattered clouds 10 miles in the distance.

SOURCE: Direct from witness.

FOREIGN FORUM

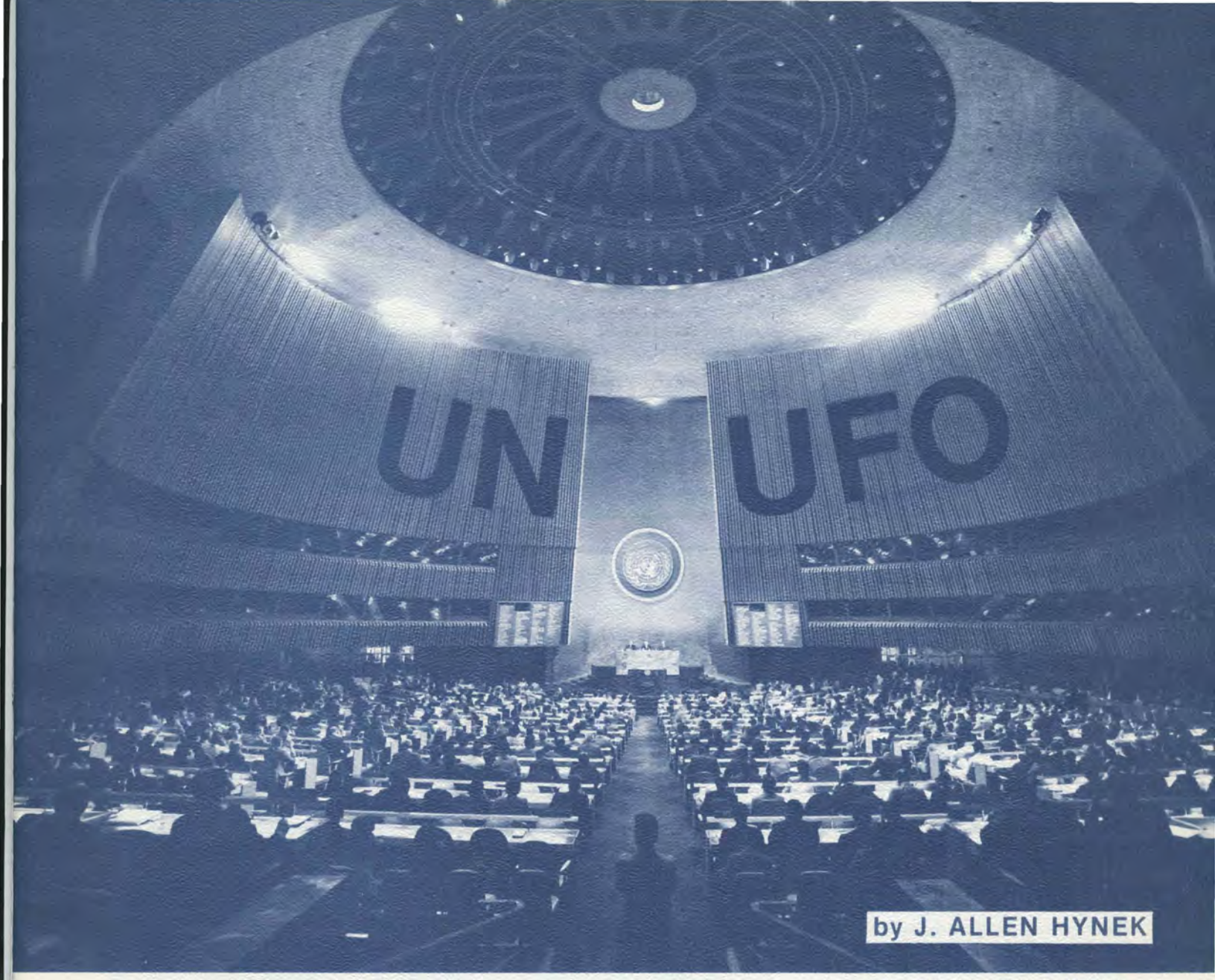
This is a representative sampling of UFO sightings obtained from around the world. While we cannot exert the same degree of control over these cases as domestic ones, it is at least of value to see that the same characteristics are reported for the phenomenon abroad as in the U.S.

NORWAY: Nurmijarvi, August 3, 1978. At 7:20 PM, a 50-year old engineer, his wife and 14-year old daughter were driving toward town at 50 m.p.h. with the sun still shining very low to their right rear. A six-foot oval with clear black contours and a light-colored center flew silently across the front of their car from right to left in 5 to 10 seconds and vanished. No EM effects were noted.

SOURCE: Suomen Ufotutkijat ry, Nov. 1978.

PORTUGAL: Lisbon, August 30, 1978. Dozens of citizens reported seeing a large round object with bright red and white lights that flew about 200 yards above the ground. Calls were made to the national radio late at night; a news-caster commented, "being visited by ships from outer space makes us more cosmopolitan and helps our entry into Europe (the European Common Market)."

SOURCE: Oshkosh Daily Northwestern (UPI), Aug. 31, 1978.



by J. ALLEN HYNEK

United Nations/Photo by M. Grant

The scene is Conference Room 4 at the United Nations. It is Nov. 27, 1978. Seated along curved long concentric circular desks are many of the delegates of the 147 Member States of the United Nations, comprising the UN Special Political Committee. Each delegate is at his assigned place marked by his country's name—Seychelles, Japan, Mexico, France, Tanzania, and so on. And each is listening, with earphones, to the speaker addressing the microphone at the desk of the Grenada mission. The speaker's words are being simultaneously translated into five major languages, and each delegate has his earphones switched to the appropriate language channel.

Now this would be an impressive and memorable experience for anyone seeing this for the first time, and even more memorable for one invited to speak to this assemblage for the first time . . . but on this occasion it was especially memorable . . . even historic. The delegates were listening to a serious exposition on UFOs!!

Such a presentation would have been almost unthinkable a decade ago. Unidentified Flying Objects discussed at the United Nations? Impossible! But it was actually happening!

Three invited speakers were scheduled for that morning: Dr. Hynek, Dr. Vallee, and Lt. Col. Coyne, in that order. This was followed by a short presentation of UFO film footage. Then, after lunch, the meeting continued. A letter from former astronaut Gordon Cooper was read (Cooper had been invited for the morning presentation but was unable to attend). Cooper's opinions expressed in the letter were so positive that of all the proceedings, only this was highlighted in the Press. Stanton Friedman then asked to be heard. The texts of the invited, prepared papers are presented in full in this issue.

As exciting as all this may seem to those deeply interested in progress in UFO studies, one must not get too elated or worked up about all this. There are some who have felt: "Now we're really getting someplace. The United Nations is going to set up a special department or Commission to do UFO research". It would be delightful if the United Nations, in view of the global nature of the UFO phenomenon, would at least be able to facilitate the exchange of information on UFOs between countries and make scientific investigations done in one country easily and quickly available to those in other countries.

While it is conceivable that something like that might happen much

farther down the road, the situation at present is by no means all that rosy. As explained below, how rosy it might become depends almost entirely on how citizens of various countries contribute, not money, but effort in calling to the attention of their own Ministries of Foreign Affairs the scope of the UFO phenomenon in their own countries.

Nonetheless, a major forward step has been taken. The very fact that UFOs were introduced on the floor of the United Nations to the delegates of the Special Political Committee is of historic significance in the long run. As you will see, all three of the papers presented were well thought out and seriously delivered. The delegates could not have helped but notice the sincerity and the qualifications of the participants.

The occasion was undoubtedly far more exciting to the participants than to the listeners . . . or at least so it seemed. To the delegates this was probably just another of the many talks about the many topics that come to the attention of the Special Political Committee. Still, they were attentive, and it would be most interesting to know what the various delegates transmitted back to their respective governments.

We shall have some feedback on this at a later time. These delegates, if so instructed by their own governments, will report to the Outer Space Affairs Division of the UN Secretariat [this is not to be confused with the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, sometimes just called the Outer Space Committee. This is an inter-governmental group; the Outer Space Affairs Division is a part of the Secretariat of the UN itself]. Dr. Lubos Perek, Chief of the Outer Space Affairs Division, will then prepare a report for the CPUOS scheduled for June 1979, based on whatever reports are received from the various governments. The gist of the report will be presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations as a part of the report of the OSAD to that body when it convenes next fall.

Clearly, if any positive action is to be expected, it will come only if the Outer Space Affairs Division report is one that calls for action. This can only happen if the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in each country are prodded into real action by those interested in the UFO phenomenon to make these groups aware of UFO activity and investigations in their respective countries, and particularly what interest is taken by scientific groups. Thus, the French delegation should present a strong report because of the work of GEPAN (see IUR, Feb. '78) and it can be hoped that strong reports from Italy, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile will be received before the June deadline.

Left to itself, little if any action can be expected from the United Nations in this matter. There is a strong tendency to let sleeping dogs lie unless the dog gets mad and bites them. The delegates to the Special Political Committee and the Outer Space Affairs Division will be extremely busy with other matters, notably the matter of nuclear power stations in space. Unless emphatically prodded, nothing will of itself be done. Actually, it has been learned from reliable sources that the delegates addressed on Nov. 27 are reluctant to become involved in the UFO subject. They must, however, follow instructions from their respective governments which in turn will take their leads from the pressures put upon them. Those interested in seeing the United Nations take positive action MUST therefore communicate with their own governments, addressing their letters and data to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Addresses of the Foreign Ministries of the countries in which IUR has subscribers are listed in this issue.

It is discouraging that no one at the United Nations appears willing to move on this matter with the enthusiastic exception of Grenada, whose Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, first brought up the matter in the General Assembly some three years ago.

We emphasize: the critical deadline is this coming June when reports from member countries are due in the offices of the Outer Space Affairs Division. If the consensus of these reports is that the UFO phenomenon is of significant interest and potential value to the peoples of the world, then the United Nations will be obligated to take positive action.

So then, readers everywhere——Contact the delegation of your own government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and make yourself heard! Here are the addresses:

HERE'S WHERE IUR READERS CAN WRITE TO HELP SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION:

All UFO ideas, information and research proposals have to be submitted to your respective governments prior to the May 31 deadline. It would be a good idea to preface your letter "RE: UNITED NATIONS UFO RESOLUTION", and offer a reminder that your material is ultimately targeted toward Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. IUR's calls to a number of UN consulates revealed a woeful lack of acquaintance with the terms of the resolution.

IN THE UNITED STATES:
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Washington, D.C. 20520

IN CANADA:
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
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IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:
Foreign & Commonwealth Office
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IN MEXICO:
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IN FRANCE:
Minister des Affaires Etrangeres
57 Boulevard des Invalides
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IN ITALY:
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IN SPAIN:
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Plaza de la Provincia
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IN GERMANY:
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(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Adenauer Allee
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IN AUSTRALIA:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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Parliament House
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

IN BRAZIL:
Ministerio das Relacoes Exteriores
Palacio Itamaraty
Brazilia, DF

IN JAPAN:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2 Kasumigaseki
2-Chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

U.N. BACKGROUND

The following materials have been adapted from United Nations press releases and verbatim copies of the participants' speeches.

Grenada, in a letter dated 7 July, requested inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly of this item which was also considered by the assembly last year, at Grenada's request.

Last year, the Assembly approved a consensus statement to the effect that a draft resolution submitted by Grenada, calling for research into "unidentified flying objects and related phenomena", together with the statements made by Grenada on this subject, be transmitted to Member States and to the specialized agencies for their views (13 December 1977).

The replies received from Governments and specialized agencies were circulated by the Secretary-General in a report dated 6 October.

The draft resolution submitted by Grenada last year on this subject would have had the Assembly request the Secretary-General to undertake, for consideration by the Assembly, "a survey of the UFO phenomenon which should include:

"(a) The recent history and current status of the UFO phenomenon;

"(b) The results of studies of such documentation and other data pertinent to this item as may be provided from records of Member Governments, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Committee on Science and Technology and other intergovernment bodies;

"(c) Past and current activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental bodies with regard to this item, and of existing international agreements concerning possible contact and communication with extraterrestrial beings;

"(d) An account of the scientific, technological, economic, legal, political and other aspects of this item;

"(e) An analysis of the benefits, problems and dangers which might be faced by mankind should contact in any form be made with extraterrestrial life;

"(f) An indication regarding practical means of promoting international co-operation in the furtherance of research into UFOs and possible contacts with alien life as contemplated in the title of the item."

Grenada, in an explanatory memorandum attached to its letter of 7 July requesting consideration of the matter by the Assembly again this year, said that, in bringing the matter before the Assembly in 1977, it was seeking to bring about "open discussions on the very important subject of unidentified flying objects, a matter of great significance at this time for all mankind."

The letter said that Grenada, in accepting the consensus statement last year, had made clear its position as follows:

"As had been shown by the studies recently commissioned by some countries, many States were deeply concerned with regard to the UFO phenomenon and recognized the urgent need to bring up to date research in the field and to examine the potential repercussions of that phenomenon on security, technological progress and the well-being of individual nations. Since the small nations did not have the technological expertise or resources necessary to undertake that task, all information and data on the phenomenon must be made generally available to all Member States."

For that reason, the letter went on, Grenada regretted that its draft resolution had not been put to the vote so that the Secretary-General could have been invested with the authority to proceed as recommended. "However, in view of the fact that many countries, especially small ones, needed more time to study the UFO phenomenon, Grenada had agreed to the text which had been adopted by consensus. Grenada was convinced that, within a year, after Member States and the specialized agencies had made available scientific and other up-to-date information on the status of research into UFOs and had familiarized themselves with the latest literature in that field, the international community would be anxious to push consideration of that important matter one step further."

THE MORNING MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m.

Agenda item 126: Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena

MR. GAIRY (Grenada) said that the fact that he was heading his country's delegation and leading discussion on the subject of unidentified flying objects was proof of his deep personal conviction that it was a matter of world-wide importance which warranted very serious consideration by the Special Political Committee. The recent report of the abduction of a Cessna aircraft in Australia seemed to be a compelling reason for the United Nations to assume its responsibilities and take a serious look at the UFO phenomenon. The incident in Australia, which had been given world-wide publicity, was only one of tens of thousands of such incidents reported by persons in nearly every corner of the globe. UFOCAT, a computerized catalogue of reported sightings, had listed over 60,000 cases drawn from virtually all parts of the world. It was very important to bear in mind that the phenomenon in question was evident everywhere on earth and was causing serious concern, not only to national Governments and scientists, but also to ordinary men and women, especially younger and better educated people who were yearning for sensible explanations of the phenomenon from those in a position to provide the answers.

His delegation, which had raised the matter of unidentified flying objects and other related phenomena in the General Assembly every year since 1975, again emphasized the urgent need for an agency to study the origin, the nature and intention of that particular phenomenon. When that item had first been included on the agenda of the General Assembly and discussed in the Special Political Committee, his delegation had made it clear that it was flexible as to the mechanism to be established for conducting and co-ordinating the type of research envisaged and that it was concerned about the newness of the item within United Nations circles, as well as the high cost of establishing an agency or department.

Many people might wonder about Grenada's preoccupation with the subject, instead of with matters directly affecting world development. The entire world was so preoccupied with international problems affecting their individual countries—and understandably so—that they often seemed to forget or put very little emphasis on international matters relating to the earth as one planet. It was presumptuous and a gross fallacy for men to believe that they were God's only intelligent beings and that no intelligent life existed on other planets. Everyone was no doubt aware of the increasing number of attempts being made through the use of high-level technology to confirm the existence of extraterrestrial life.

Leading scientists, researchers and experts in the field of ufology had unanimously signed a resolution at the First International Congress on the UFO Phenomenon in April 1977, endorsing and supporting the initiative taken by the Government of Grenada in regard to UFO research, and offering to join in its effort to bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations. That was very encouraging because those same scientists had, for many years, been actively involved in UFO research and had had the courage to bring their findings to the attention of the public. That interlocking relationship between Grenada and the scientific community in a common enterprise had given the scientific world a new stature and entirely new dimensions with regard to UFO research. The fact that several scientists currently formed part of Grenada's delegation to the General Assembly and had been invited to make statements in support of the item was sufficient evidence of their commitment to bring the UFO phenomenon to the attention of the United Nations and demonstrate the need for its active involvement in conducting and co-ordinating research in that vital field. Many countries had expressed tremendous interest in the item and had promised to support Grenada's proposal. His Government was fully aware of the different views among Governments, scientists, researchers and the public in general regarding the origin, nature and intent of that particular phenomenon. It was not his intention to ask the Special Political Committee to decide on concepts or to find an immediate solution. In view of the concern expressed by many Governments regarding the costs involved in establishing new United Nations organs and positions adopted by certain friendly and well-respected Governments regarding the matter of UFOs, his Government had decided to suggest to the Committee a new course of action and to present a very modest draft resolution, the support of which could cause no embarrassment to any Member State. Under the new draft resolution, a three-man committee would be set up by the Secretary-General and would work within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The work of that smaller committee would coincide with the normal activities of the latter, and its report would be submitted as a report of that Committee. He hoped that the draft resolution would find ready support from all Member States. Although a small country, Grenada had a deep interest in the welfare of all nations and peoples of the earth, and as such was genuinely concerned about any phenomenon which might interfere with the fulfillment of man's aspirations towards the maintenance of peaceful coexistence.

He then read out the text of the following draft resolution:

> "... individual countries often seemed to forget international matters relating to the earth as one planet."

THE UFO RESOLUTION

"*The General Assembly,*

Mindful of its commitment to promote international co-operation in solving international problems,

Noting the statements made by Grenada at the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the General Assembly regarding Unidentified Flying Objects and related Phenomena which continue to baffle mankind, and Grenada's appeal to have the United Nations conduct and co-ordinate research into these baffling phenomena, and to disseminate more widely among the nations of the world information and other data gathered and available on the Phenomena,

Aware of the growing interest taken by people of the world in Unidentified Flying Objects and related Phenomena, and also interest in strange happenings in various parts of the world, and recognizing the commitment to research into these Phenomena demonstrated by certain national Governments, individual scientists, researchers and educational institutions,

1. *Recommends* that, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies, the United Nations Organizations initiate, conduct and co-ordinate research into the nature and origin of Unidentified Flying Objects and related Phenomena;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to transmit to him by 31 May 1979 information and proposals which would facilitate the proposed study;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to appoint at the earliest possible date a three-member group of experts under the aegis of '*The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*', for the purpose of defining guidelines for the proposed study;

4. *Decides* that the group of experts meet during the sessions of the '*Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*' to study information and proposals submitted to the Secretary-General by Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Also decides* that the group of experts report on its work through '*The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*' to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Decides further* to include in the Provisional Agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Report of the group of experts of '*The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*' for the defining of guidelines for the study of Unidentified Flying Objects and related Phenomena."

MR. FRIDAY (Grenada) said that the resolution passed in April 1977 by the First International Congress on the UFO Phenomenon, held in Acapulco, unanimously recognized the initiative taken by the Prime Minister of Grenada on the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects, congratulated him for his forthright stand on the matter of research into that area, supported him in his efforts to foster United Nations participation and urged him to pursue his diplomatic thrust in seeking co-operation from other nations of the world to bring about the establishment of a United Nations agency or department for research into unidentified flying objects and other related phenomena. It was in that context that Grenada had invited several of the scientists who had participated in the Congress to attend that meeting and make statements in support of the Grenada initiative. Dr. Friday then read to the Committee biographical information regarding J. Allen Hynek, a professor, scientist, author and editor-in-chief of "International UFO Reporter."

DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK

Mr. Chairman:

I am delighted to have been invited by Sir Eric Gairy and the Grenada Mission to speak to this committee on behalf of many of my scientific colleagues about the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects.

Many years ago, in conversation with His Excellency, U Thant, I was informed by him that protocol demanded that a member nation first bring a subject up in the General Assembly before any action on that subject could be initiated.

Now, many years later, one of the smallest nations on the Earth has courageously introduced the perplexing subject of UFOs to the General Assembly, and thus made possible this meeting today. I commend the initiative his excellency Sir Eric Gairy has taken; he has trod where mightier nations have feared to tread.

Mr. Chairman, there exists today a world-wide phenomenon . . . indeed if it were not world-wide I should not be addressing you and these representatives from many parts of the world. There exists a global phenomenon the scope and extent of which is not generally recognized. It is a phenomenon so strange and foreign to our daily terrestrial mode of thought that it is frequently met by ridicule and derision by persons and organizations unacquainted with the facts. Yet, the phenomenon persists; it has not faded away as many of us expected it would when, years ago, we regarded it as a passing fad or whimsy. Instead, it has touched on the lives of an increasing number of people around the world.

I refer, of course, to the phenomenon of UFOs . . . Unidentified Flying Objects . . . which I should like to define here simply as "any aerial or surface sighting, or instrumental recording (e.g., radar, photography, etc.) which *remains* unexplained by conventional methods even after competent examination by qualified persons.

You will note, Mr. Chairman, that this definition says nothing about little green men from outer space, or manifestations from spiritual realms, or various psychic manifestations. It simply states an operational definition. A cardinal mistake, and a source of great confusion, has been the almost universal substitution of an interpretation of the UFO phenomenon for the phenomenon itself. This is akin to having ascribed the Aurora Borealis to angelic communi-

DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK

United Nations/Mr. Nagata

cation before we understood the physics of the solar wind.

Nonetheless, in the popular mind the UFO phenomenon is associated with the concept of extra-terrestrial intelligence and this might yet prove to be correct in some context. Surely it would be a huge joke on all of us should it develop that evidence for extra-terrestrial intelligence was right here under our noses all the time while great effort was spent searching for it elsewhere!

But I repeat and emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that the global phenomenon of UFO reports, reports frequently made by highly responsible persons, is not yet understood. Yet it is a phenomenon that has claimed the interest and attention of millions of people. In the United States alone, the Gallup Poll has not only shown a remarkably high awareness on the part of the public of the UFO subject, but indicates that 57% of the U.S. population . . . thus well over a hundred million persons . . . believe that UFOs are real and not a figment of the imagination.

The terms Flying Saucers and UFOs now appear in the dictionaries of many countries . . . itself a sure sign of the popular awareness. Thus we have the terms:

O.V.N.I.—Objetos Voladores Non Identificados in the Latin American countries and Spain

Soucoupe Volante in France

Fliegende Untertasen in Germany

Letaiici Talire in Czech

And so on in a host of other languages. The subject is truly in the minds of many peoples. Indeed, according to our records UFOCAT UFO reports have been assembled from 133 different countries!—as you probably already have noted from the material furnished you.

I must also emphasize here, Mr. Chairman, that were it so that these reports, albeit their global nature, were solely generated by irresponsible and ignorant persons, I should not be here this morning. The facts are quite otherwise: UFO reports in significant numbers have been made by highly responsible persons, to wit: astronauts, radar experts, military and commercial pilots . . . many, many of these . . . officials of governments, and scientists, even including astronomers!

We have on record many tens of thousands of UFO reports. Even granting that by no means all of these are of high quality, they include extremely intriguing and provocative accounts of strange events experienced by highly reputable persons . . . events which challenge our present conception of the world about us and which may indeed signal a need for a change in some of these concepts . . . a point brought out some time ago in a radio broadcast to the French nation by the then Minister of Defense, M. Robert Galley, stressing the importance of investigating the truly unknown.

In a radio interview on Feb. 21, 1974 he stated: "I must say that if your listeners could see for themselves the mass of reports coming in from the airborne gendarmerie, from the mobile gendarmerie, and from the gendarmerie charged with the job of conducting investigations, all of which reports are being forwarded by us to C.N.E.S. (National Center for Space Studies), then they would see that it is all pretty disturbing.

My view about the gendarmerie is that they are serious people. When they draw up a report, they don't do it haphazardly. But I must tell you that in fact the number of these gendarmerie reports is very great and they are greatly varied. The whole thing is, of course, still very fragmentary but I must emphasize that, in this UFO business, it is essential to preserve an extremely open mind."

Much of the UFO data are "hard", not necessarily as that term would be used by the physicist, but certainly "harder" than much of the data used in the social sciences and in the practice of law.

Perhaps the hardest data we possess so far are the so-called Close Encounters of the Second Kind, otherwise known as the Physical Trace cases. These are the cases in which it is reported that concommittant and simultaneously with the occurence of a UFO event, there appears physical evidence of the immediate presence of the UFO. This can take the form of immediate

physical effects on either animate or inanimate matter, or on both. Thus, physiological effects on humans and animals and plants have been very reliably reported, as have the interference with electrical systems in the immediate vicinity and the appearance of disturbed regions on the ground also in the immediate vicinity of the reported UFO event. Now over thirteen hundred physical trace cases are on record.

Mr. Chairman, any phenomenon which touches the lives of so many people, and which engenders puzzlement and even fear among them, is therefore not only of potential scientific interest and significance but also of sociological and political significance, especially since it carries with it many implications of the existence of intelligences other than our own. I will confine my remarks, however, to the scientific aspects of the subject. Dr. Vallee will, I believe, address himself more directly to the sociological, and hence, likewise political aspects of the phenomenon.

Speaking then for myself as an astronomer, and I believe for many of my colleagues as well, there is no longer any question in my mind of the importance of this subject. It is my considered opinion, based on many years of study, both as Scientific Consultant to the U.S. Air Force, and in recent years, as an involved scientist, that the UFO phenomenon whatever its origin may turn out to be, is eminently worthy of study. And I am by no means alone in this opinion. There is today a growing community of scientists, from many countries, who have declared an interest, either privately or openly, in pursuing the challenge presented by the UFO problem, and who are gathering and analyzing the relevant data.

This appears to be especially the case in France and in the United States, though this conclusion may simply arise because I know more about the situation in these two countries. I do have knowledge that France has assumed a leading role in the scientific approach to UFOs. Acting under instruction the French Gendarmerie diligently undertook the investigation of many UFO reports. Their investigations in turn provided material for further study by a scientific group headed by Dr. Claude Poher, of CNES, called GEPAN. This group comprised specialists from many disciplines, not only those of physical science but in psychology and the social sciences, and in law and medicine as well. The work of this group was reviewed by an independent scientific board from the parent organization, CNES, and the group was given instructions to proceed on an expanded and well-funded basis.

This further work, I understand, has not materially advanced and, it is further my understanding from reliable sources that its initial results comprises work done on cases of high strangeness and high credibility.

Only one of the cases was found, I have been told, to have a conventional explanation. The others were "Close Encounter" cases, that is, UFOs reportedly occurring within approximately 200 meters of the witnesses, and two of these were reported to be Close Encounters of the Third Kind . . . that is, those in which the presence of intelligent beings is reported. It has also been reported that the care with which the measurement of directions, distances, and maneuvers, as well as the evaluation of psychological factors involved, were carried out was exemplary and far superior to the previous studies in other countries.

For most of the cases carefully studied, it was concluded that the UFO report involved a material phenomenon that could not be explained as a natural phenomenon or a human device. If my information is correct, then the implications for science and the public at large of this French investigation are profound. The history of science abounds with unlooked for benefits resulting from the investigation of the unknown. Who can tell what benefits might accrue from the study of UFOs! It might well lead to the solution of many pressing problems facing mankind today.

But we need not base our opinions or actions solely on the French investigations, as competent as they may have been. Similar conclusions have already been drawn independently by scientists with whom I have been associated, many of whom, however, have been reluctant to express their opinions openly. There is a surprisingly large number of individual scientists who have expressed to me, privately and personally, their involved concern with the challenge of the UFO phenomenon, and who entertain opinions consistent with those of the French report. These scientists are in many cases associated with large and prestigious scientific organizations, both government and private, which, as organizations are silent or even officially derisive about the UFO phenomenon. The individuals within these organizations who have intimate knowledge of the UFO phenomenon are restrained by organizational policy to remain officially silent about their interest and in private work with UFO matters.

There are many others, not so restrained, who are independently, or in small groups, quietly studying the subject with whatever means they have at hand.

It is the scientists and specialists in both these categories that are the main concern of my address to you today, Mr. Chairman. These persons have no means by which they can share the results of their researches with other workers, or pool them for the benefit of others, as is standard practice in scientific matters. There is for them nothing remotely resembling the World Health Organization or the World Meteorological Organization through which they can pool and share the results of their researches and learn what colleagues are doing in the field. Nor is there any non-governmental organization to serve this purpose. Collectively, these scientists possess information and results which, in my opinion, are important and should be shared with their colleagues elsewhere. I stress that all that is needed is a mechanism whereby such interchange can be accomplished; the actual investigative and analytical processes remain the responsibility of the scientists in their respective countries.

"I ask that there be devised a mechanism within the United Nations Organization whereby scientists in member nations can bring together and interchange their ideas and their investigative work . . ."

I am not, therefore, Mr. Chairman . . . . and I emphasize the "not" . . . asking that the United Nations organization create its own commission to conduct researches into the UFO field, but merely one to provide a means whereby work and investigations already carried out and accomplished by scientists in their own countries can be expeditiously dis-

seminated to their colleagues in other countries.

Specifically, then, Mr. Chairman, I ask, on behalf of my colleagues in this and other countries, that you recommend through appropriate channels, that there be devised a mechanism within the United Nations Organization whereby scientists and other specialists in member nations can bring together and interchange their ideas and their investigative work with colleagues in other member nations. Mr. Chairman, I seek your advice and help on how such a procedure might be brought into being without financial burden to the United Nations Organization and without disruption of the many other vital activities of this organization.

Such a mechanism, Mr. Chairman, would also facilitate the immediate exchange of information about current UFO activity in member nations. Thus, for instance, and solely as an example, there appeared a short while ago a brief news item about a UFO sighting made in Kuwait by a number of highly qualified engineers. It is obviously important that concerned scientists in all parts of the world be informed whether, there is any merit whatever in such a report, and if so, to assist in the investigation and analysis of the reported events. Enormous amounts of UFO data at present remain in the "newsclip" status, and data of high potential significance to science and the world is continually being lost for lack of a means to prevent its loss.

The creation of such a mechanism would also provide means whereby concerned scientists in member nations can become known to each other, and can therefore furnish each other with their already completed research work or with progress reports thereof.

Mr. Chairman, we are dealing here with an unexplained phenomenon which has been reported so far from 133 nations, and which has aroused the concern, and often the fear, of significant fractions of their population. Virtually all 133 countries are member states of the United Nations. It is a phenomenon which therefore has great possible sociological and political implications, as well as scientific potential. It is surely within the purport of the United Nations Organization to seriously consider this request that I make on behalf of my scientific colleagues everywhere.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me once again clearly state that it is my considered opinion, as a scientist who has devoted many years to its study, that the UFO phenomenon is real and not the creation of disturbed minds, and that it has both grave and important implications for science and for the political and social well-being of the peoples of this Earth. It is therefore, in my opinion, worthy of cognizance by the United Nations Organization, and worthy of study as a phenomenon. I distinguish sharply here, as do my colleagues, between any given theory of the UFO such as, for example, that they originate in some specific solar system, and the phenomenon itself, a situation which would put the cart before the horse.

Mr. Chairman, I have not always held the opinion that UFOs were worthy of serious scientific study. I began my work as Scientific Consultant to the U.S. Air Force as an open skeptic, in the firm belief that we were dealing with a mental aberration and a public nuisance. Only in the face of stubborn facts and data . . . similar to those studied by the French commission . . . have I been forced to change my opinion. I recognize, Mr. Chairman, that an opinion, no matter on what insights or experience it is based, still does not constitute positive proof. The creation of a mechanism within the United Nations to facilitate the exchange and translation of UFO reports and studies made in various member nations will, I firmly believe, hasten the day when this opinion will be translated into firm scientific knowledge.

The UFO phenomenon, as studied by my colleagues and myself, bespeaks the action of some form of intelligence . . . but whence this intelligence springs, whether it is truly extra-terrestrial, or bespeaks a higher reality not yet recognized by science, or even if it be in some way or another a strange psychic manifestation of our own intelligence, is much the question. We seek your help, Mr. Chairman, in assisting scientists, and particularly those already associated with the many formal and informal investigative organizations around the world, by providing a clearing house procedure whereby the work already going on globally can be brought together in a serious, concentrated approach to this most outstanding challenge to current science.

Philatelists Take Note:
The First UFO Stamps

Grenada has issued the first stamps commemorating research into the UFO phenomenon. It is unfortunate that the stamps can't be reproduced here in full color as they are quite vivid. The Grenadian currency is the East Caribbean dollar, roughly equal to $2.70 U.S. The $3 stamp includes a painting of a strange flash photographed over Texas in 1965. The 35-cent stamp shows show infra-red "spots" over the moon in 1950. The 5-cent stamp shows both the well-known woodcut of unusual celestial events over Nuremberg, Germany on April 15, 1561 and a George Adamski saucer from 1951.

Mr. FRIDAY, Minister of Education of Grenada, then read to the Committee biographical data regarding the next speaker, Jacques F. Vallee, an astrophysicist and computer expert, who had been associated with a number of research institutions.

Dr. Vallee, he said, had won awards for science fiction, and had written many articles relating to the impact of the UFO phenomenon on human consciousness.

DR. JACQUES VALLEE

United Nations/Photo by Y. Nagata

DR. JACQUES VALLEE

Mr. Chairman,

In the process of science it is common for old human ideas to be challenged by new facts. New knowledge is born of this challenge.

In the process of social development it is common for new knowledge to trigger emotional reactions with far-reaching cultural and political effects. New beliefs are born of this confrontation.

The frequent reporting of unexplained phenomena in the sky of many countries over the last thirty years presents an opportunity to observe both of these processes.

In the documents circulated prior to this meeting, and in our preliminary discussions with His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim and representatives of the Outer Space Affairs Group, the essential facts of the phenomenon have been stated by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, by Dr. Claude Poher, and by myself. Accordingly I will limit my remarks to one aspect of the phenomenon which touches directly on the role of your Committee.

To be specific, I would like to call your attention to a new social movement based on the expectation of contact with beings from outer space. This belief, in many ways, is an emotional one. Although the UFO Phenomenon is real and appears to be caused by an unknown physical stimulus, I have so far failed to discover any evidence that it represented the arrival of visitors from outer space.

Instead it is my conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that this phenomenon has three aspects.

The first aspect is a physical manifestation that can and should be investigated through already-available scientific equipment. Dr. Claude Poher, in his recently-concluded study sponsored by an agency of the French Government, has now shown the way in this direction. This year, the Spanish armed forces have also released their files on cases that had resisted analysis by their experts. There is no lack of physical data and there is no lack of competent scientists who are willing to examine them with an open mind.

The second aspect of the UFO Phenomenon is psycho-physiological. Witnesses at the scene exhibit disorientation symptoms, a loss of the sense of time, partial paralysis or loss of voluntary muscle control, auditory and visual hallucinations, eye complaints ranging from conjunctivitis to temporary blindness, massive psychic reactions and longer-term effects such as disturbance of sleep and dream patterns and radical behavior changes.

I do not believe it is within the province or the budget of the United Nations to address such effects directly, except where the United Nations Organization can serve its traditional role in disseminating scientific information and facilitating exchanges among scholars.

It is the *third aspect* of the UFO phenomenon which deserves your full attention here, Mr. Chairman. This third aspect is the social belief system which has been generated in all the nations represented on this committee by the expectation of space visitors. This belief has been nurtured by the lack of serious attention given to genuine reports of UFOs, and it is creating new religious, cultural and political concepts of which social science has

taken little notice.

I have spent over fifteen years conducting studies of the reports made through official and unofficial channels in France and in the United States. These analyses have been supported by extensive computer statistics. In addition, I have been in frequent communication with scientists in other parts of the world. The conclusions I have reached regarding the social effects of the UFO phenomenon in the cultures I have studied are the following:

1. The belief in space visitors is independent of the physical reality of the UFO phenomenon. In terms of social science, we might say that something is "real" if enough people believe in it. The UFO Phenomenon has now reached this point. The question of knowing whether or not UFOs are physically "real" is becoming secondary in the mind of the public.

2. The belief in the imminence of UFO "Contact" is an indication of a widening gap between the public and science. We are beginning to pay the price for the negative and prejudiced attitude with which our scientific institutions have treated sincere witnesses of UFO phenomena. Lack of serious, open-minded research in this field has encouraged these witnesses to think that science was incapable of dealing with the phenomena. This attitude has led many people to seek answers outside the rational pursuit of knowledge to which science is dedicated. Only an open exchange of information on the subject could now correct this dangerous trend.

3. In the absence of serious, unbiased research on the subject, the belief in the imminence of UFO "Contact" undermines the image of Man as a master of his own destiny. In recent years we have seen many books arguing that the earth had been visited by space travellers in prehistoric times. Although this theory deserves serious study, it is leading many people to suggest that the great achievements of mankind would have been impossible without celestial intervention: the development of agriculture, the mastery of fire and the bases of civilization are credited to so-called "higher beings." Not only does this idea contradict many archeological facts, it encourages passive expectation of another visit by friendly space creatures to solve current human problems.

4. The expectation of contact with space visitors promotes the concept of political unification of our planet. Through the belief in space entities, a strong and beautiful yearning for global peace is expressing itself. The UFO Phenomenon is providing an outside focus for human emotions. Whether this becomes a factor for positive or negative social change will depend on the way in which these emotions are treated and on the seriousness with which the underlying physical phenomenon is investigated. Such is the challenge before this Committee.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my role to suggest a specific approach to this complex problem. The scientists with whom I am in contact would welcome an opportunity to share their data and their ideas within any structure that could be made available for this purpose.

All the great nations of the world are represented on this committee. Let us keep in mind that the UFO Phenomenon may represent an even greater reality. It is our choice to treat it as a threat or as an opportunity for human knowledge.

"lack of serious research . . . has led many people to seek answers outside the rational pursuit of knowledge . . . "

MR. FRIDAY, Minister of Education of Grenada, then read out biographical information regarding the next expert, Lieut. Col. Larry Coyne, who was here in a private capacity, he said, although he was a member of the United States military.

Mr. Coyne, said Mr. Friday, had had a "terrifying" personal encounter with a UFO near Columbus, Ohio, and was preparing a manuscript about it for a book.

LT. COL. LARRY COYNE

United Nations/Photo by Y. Nagata

Mr. Chairman:

I have been asked here to present to this Committee an incident that occurred on October 18, 1973 involving a U.S. Army utility helicopter with a crew of four men in which I was Pilot in Command, and an Unidentified Flying Object. What separates this incident from many other UFO encounters is this particular incident almost resulted in a mid-air collision between a helicopter and a UFO.

Our helicopter departed Columbus, Ohio, USA on Thursday at 22.30 hours on 18 October 1973 for Cleveland, Ohio. The weather this particular night was clear with visibility 15 miles or better, no clouds, and winds less than 10 knots. The crew of the helicopter consisted of four men: one crew chief, one flight medic, a co-pilot, and myself as pilot in command. With a flight plan filed with Flight Service, we departed Columbus, Ohio without incident which seemed to be a routine flight, one that I have made many times before. We climbed and leveled off at an altitude of 2500 feet msl on a heading of 030 degrees, maintaining an airspeed of 90 knots. Once we cleared the terminal control area of Columbus, Ohio, I turned the controls over to 1st Lt. Jezzi, co-pilot of the aircraft, and relaxed to enjoy the flight to Cleveland, Ohio. After 30 minutes into the flight, our helicopter approached the vicinity of Mansfield, Ohio, which would pass to the west of the helicopter. I then tuned and identified the non-direction beacon located to the southeast of this city for position identification. It was at this time that Sgt. Healey, the flight medic, noticed an aircraft with a bright red light moving south, positioned west of our helicopter. The sergeant commented on the craft, its direction and position over the intercom system. There was no threat or unusual circumstances noted at this time. Minutes later, the crew chief, Staff Sgt. Yanacsek, noted a bright red light on the horizon east of the helicopter and reported the position over the intercom. I advised him to further observe the red light's movements. Several minutes later Sgt. Yanacsek reported the red light on the east horizon was parallel in direction and speed with our helicopter. I again advised further observation to Sgt. Yanacsek on the red light. Several minutes after that, Sgt. Yanacsek reported that the red-lighted aircraft had now changed its heading and now was approaching our helicopter on a perpendicular course at a very high rate of speed (in excess of 600 knots). At that moment I looked to my right on the east horizon and observed a steady bright red light converging at a high rate of speed perpendicular towards the helicopter. I immediately contacted Mansfield Approach Control on the VHF radio, giving our aircraft identification and asked if any high performance aircraft were in the area. Mansfield Approach Control acknowledged our aircraft call sign and asked the question "Go ahead," requiring me to repeat the question on high performance aircraft location. At that point no further acknowledgement was received. The aircraft radios still keyed when depressed and channel tones were heard when frequency changes were made. I notified the co-pilot that I was assuming command of the aircraft controls and asked him to try to reach Mansfield Approach on the other radios. With the aircraft under my control, I observed the red-lighted object closing upon the helicopter at the same altitude at a high rate of speed. It became apparent a mid-air collision was about to happen unless evasive action was taken.

I initiated a descent from 2500 feet with a 500 foot per minute descent, however noticing that the red-lighted object also descended with the helicopter while maintaining its collision course. I then increased the helicopter descent to 1000 feet per minute to avoid collision; however, the red-lighted object also descended on a collision course. I then increased the descent to 2000 feet per minute and increased airspeed from 90 to 100 knots, and since visibility was clear that night, I selected a field site for an emergency landing, if needed. The evasive action proved futile because the object was just upon the helicopter on its collision course. I then cursed to myself and told the crew on intercom to brace for impact. The anticipated moment of impact never happened. I closed my eyes momentarily, but this was interrupted by the flight medic stating over the intercom, "Look at that!" With that statement, I looked out ahead of the helicopter and observed an aircraft I have never seen before.

This craft positioned itself directly in front of the moving helicopter. This craft was 50 to 60 feet long with a grey metallic structure. On the front of this craft was a large steady bright red light. I could delineate where the red stopped on the structure of this craft because the red was reflecting off the grey structure. The design of this craft was symmetrical in shape with a prominent aft indentation on the undercarriage.

From this portion of the undercarriage, a green light, pyramid-shaped, emerged with the light initially in the trail position. This green light then swung 90 degrees, coming directly into the front windshield and lighting up the entire cockpit of the aircraft. All colors inside the cabin of the helicopter were absorbed by this green light. That includes the instrument panel lights on the aircraft.

I should like to inject one point at this time and that is at the time that I increased the helicopter descent to 2000 fpm, while selecting a field site for an emergency landing, I noticed the altimeter reading was passing through 1700 feet and the ground was coming up fast. Trying to recall time in terms of minutes or seconds at the point of interception with this object was ridiculous at this portion of the incident.

With the green light inside the cabin of the aircraft still coming directly from the object positioned in front of my moving helicopter, I noticed the magnetic compass on the aircraft instrument panel was slowly but steadily spinning. It no longer held a constant heading but instead continued to slowly spin.

Lt. Jezzi, the co-pilot, related to me that the radios were no longer functioning; I however told him keying tones and channel tones were still audible and to go to emergency frequency. He followed my orders; however, there still was no communication established. I then looked at the altimeter on the instrument panel and was surprised to see the helicopter's altitude now was 3000 feet and climbing 1000 per minute as indicated on the vertical velocity indicator. I had not during any time to my recollection increased power from a 2000 foot per minute descent to a 1000 foot per minute climb. I looked outside to the ground and could see that the helicopter was in fact climbing and rechecked myself to see if I had moved any controls.

Mr. Chairman and members of this committee, there was no change in the controls or power setting. They

were still set for a 2000 foot per minute descent, even though the helicopter was climbing at 1000 feet per minute with the object still positioned in front of the aircraft and the green light still on the helicopter. I did not apply any power changes to the helicopter until the altimeter read 3500 feet.

At 3800 feet a bump was felt. At no other time during this incident was any noise other than from the helicopter heard nor any turbulence felt by all members of this crew. The UFO then moved away to the west slowly from the helicopter, the green light from the UFO retracted with the helicopter settling to a descent. The object momentarily was over the helicopter and could be observed through the top plexiglass which is green in color.

It was at this point that a bright white light from the object was noticed. Lt. Jezzi, the co-pilot, commented that the light was brighter than that of a landing light on a commercial airliner. As the object's distance increased away from the helicopter, the light from the object became even brighter and the object was now visible through the co-pilot's left door plexiglas. As the light grew brighter, a noticeable increase in speed was observed. The object flew westbound between the city of Mansfield and Mansfield Airport, then turning northwest, increasing at even a higher rate of speed, and disappearing. At this point, the radios became alive with chatter and communication was established over the city of Ashland, Ohio, with a position fix from Akron Approach Control.

Another point to inject here is to finalize the description of this object. No noticeable wings or landing gears were observed. No vertical or horizontal stabilizers were observed. This object demonstrated its ability to change or maintain altitude headings and speed control.

As a result of my experience, I am convinced this object was real and that these types of incidents should require a thorough investigation. It is my own personal opinion that worldwide procedures need to be established to effectively study this phenomena through an international cooperative effort. The establishment of a Transponder Code for aircraft flying worldwide is needed, to identify to ground controllers that a pilot is indeed experiencing a UFO phenomena and that pilot anxiety can be reduced to provide safe effective flying, knowing he is under radar control.

I wish to thank you Mr. Chairman, and the delegation from the country of Grenada, for allowing me to present my report to this Committee.

Mr. FRIDAY, Minister of Education of Grenada, requested a short break in the proceedings so that a documentary film, prepared especially for the Committee could be shown. Mr. Hynek would give the narration.

The CHAIRMAN said he wanted to clarify that Dr. Hynek, Dr. Vallee and Lieut. Col. Coyne had spoken here as members of the Grenada delegation.

The Committee agreed to the request of Grenada to show the film.

In the narration, as the film was being shown, Dr. Hynek said the first film was "one of the classic UFO films" that was examined by the Robertson Panel in 1953 and after that was examined in more detail by Robert Baker, an aerodynamics engineer, who had come to the conclusion that these could not be aircraft reflecting sunlight.

The second film, he said, was the other film examined by the Robertson Panel, "the famous Tremonton, Utah, case", taken by a professional Navy photographer and examined by the Navy Photographic Laboratory. Some critics had indicated that these were seagulls, but the detailed analysis indicated otherwise, he said. The film had been studied in great detail by Arthur Lundall, former

Director of the Government's National Photographic Interpretation Center in Washington, D.C., and a frame-by-frame analysis "offered no logical explanation for what appeared on the film".

Regarding the third film, he said it had been taken by a professional television company on location in England. "During the course of their regular filming, they spotted this object in the sky and the film director had the film crew turn the camera on it, and in the beginning, it did not do anything spectacular, but then it began to carry out some strange manoevres," he said.

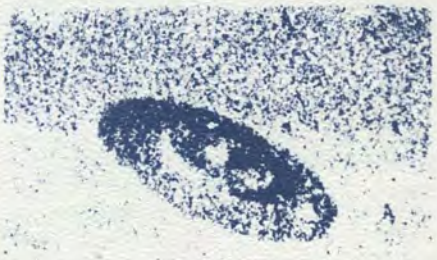
The fourth film comes from the Japanese Broadcasting Company NHK "Taken from inside an automobile, two objects can be seen . . . one on the right and another. The witnesses did not feel that this was an ordinary aircraft." Another film from Japan showed an object "whose angle of descent is one that no ordinary aircraft will take".

The next film was taken in West Germany and "shows the typical shape of the traditional UFO", he said. But it was "highly suspect".

Continuing his narration, Dr. HYNEK said that next in the film was "an enlargement of a photograph taken in McMinnville, Oregon, of a UFO seen from a great distance".

Then "a very similar object taken in Rouen, France, by an air marshal".

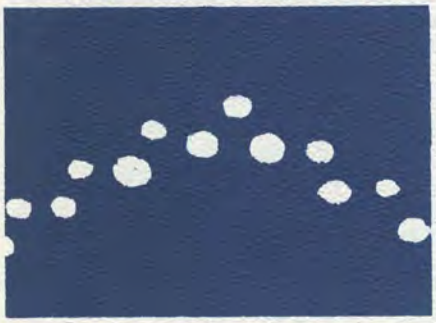
After that came a "typical UFO allegedly seen over Rio de Janeiro in 1952".



The eleventh photograph was taken over Edwards Air Force Base in 1957, he said. An object appeared to be trailing the aircraft. Next came a

close-up of the object in the previous picture and, he said, "this is a very controversial photograph".

Next were, he said, "the famous Lubbock, Texas, lights of 1951, seen



by many people". He had never taken them too seriously himself.

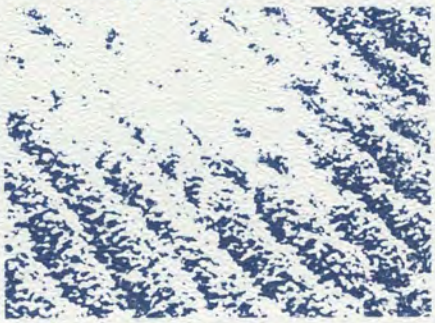
The object in the next three photographs, he said, was seen coming out of a reservoir near Ventura, California, in 1964. "The spinning craft came vaulting out of the water in front of two witnesses, hovered for 30 seconds, changed colours, and then took off in a burst of speed."

The next four photographs had been taken by California Highway Inspector Rex Heflin in 1965, he said.

The object came into view and Mr. Heflin was able to take pictures of it in different positions, before it apparently disintegrated.

The next film showed a "UFO rising from the ground in the Madrid suburb of Aluche in 1966", he said. Then, a similar UFO allegedly photographed in 1967 in San Jose de Valderas, Spain. "The picture is highly controversial", he said.

Dr. HYNEK said the pictures now came "to the close encounters of the second kind, where UFOs leave landing traces behind". The first photograph was typical of what was known as the "flying saucer nest", from Queensland, Australia, in 1966. The next picture had been taken in Van Horne, Iowa, "where a soybean



field was reportedly destroyed in part by a UFO". Next came one of four landing sights near Chapeau, Canada, in 1969.

In 1971, a UFO had left the next marking near Delphos, Kansas. "The object was seen hovering above the ground and affected the soil in such

a way that water could no longer be absorbed", he stated. Another landing trace had been found in Canada in 1977, he said.

Next in the film being shown, continued Dr. HYNEK, was a "most interesting" photograph from Oregon. A Bay Area scientist was photographing the scenery when the "object suddenly rose up from the ground", he said. Next came "the famous Trindade Island photograph

from 1958, taken off the coast of Brazil".

Then, he showed composite of the forms known as "daylight discs" presented at the House Committee on Science and Astronautics investigation in 1968.

The following film was almost certainly the result of a satellite or missile re-entry, he said. It was first observed coming over Acapulco, Mexico, then passed directly over Mexico City where these photographs were taken. Parts of it actually landed near Pueblo and appeared to be ordinary pieces of metal. This film illustrated the care that must be taken when studying UFO reports, he said.

The final sequence, he said, was filmed by a commercial televiion outfit in Guatemala. The crew suddenly saw the object and directed

their video camera toward it. "The disc was very bright".

Dr. HYNEK said no photograph could be taken as positive proof of a UFO, but it did illustrate that there were indeed "unidentified flying objects". They were objects, they flew, and they were unidentified.

The CHAIRMAN, said the Committee would continue this item at the afternoon meeting today. The peace-keeping item was scheduled to follow, but he had no speakers on that item and he did not expect it to be introduced this afternoon.

The Committee adjourned at 12: 41 p.m. until 3 p.m. today.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Special Political Committee, RODOLFO PIZA ESCALANTE (Costa Rica), at 3:42 p.m.

WELLINGTON FRIDAY, Minister of Education of Grenada, read out the text of what he called "a very informative document" sent to his delegation by Gordon Cooper, former United States astronaut, who was to have appeared here today as part of his delegation but who had been unable to be present.

Gordon Cooper

Mr. Cooper, he said, had stated: "I believe that these extraterrestrial vehicles and their crews are visiting this planet from other planets, which obviously are a little more technically advanced than we are here on earth. I feel that we need to have a top level, co-ordinated programme to scientifically collect and analyse data from all over the earth concerning any type of encounter, and to determine how best to interface with these visitors in a friendly fashion. We may first have to show them that we have learned to resolve our problems by peaceful means, rather than warfare, before we are accepted as fully qualified universal team members. This acceptance would have tremendous possibilities of advancing our world in all areas. Certainly then it would seem that the United Nations has a vested interest in handling this subject properly and expeditiously."

Mr. Cooper had stated that he was not an experienced UFO professional researcher but he felt he was "somewhat qualified to discuss them since I have been into the fringes of the vast areas in which they travel. Also, I did have occaion in 1951 to have two days of observation of many flights of them, of different sizes, flying in fighter formation, generally from east to west over Europe. They were at a higher altitude than we could reach with our jet fighters at that time."

Mr. Cooper had stated that most astronauts were "very reluctant to even discuss UFO's due to the great numbers of people who have indiscriminately sold fake stories and forged documents abusing their names and reputations without hesitation." Those few astronauts who had continued to have a participation in the UFO field had had to do so very cautiously. "There are several of us who do believe in UFO's and who have had occasion to see a UFO on the ground, or from an airplane. There was only one occasion from space which may have been a UFO."

Mr. Cooper had stated: "If the United Nations agrees to pursue this project, and to lend their credibility to it, perhaps many more well qualified people will agree to step forth and provide help and information."

Dr. FRIDAY, Minister of Education of Grenada, then said he would give the Committee later some biographical information about Mr. Cooper.

He then introduced another speaker, Stanton T. Friedman. Mr. Friedman also spoke as part of the Grenada delegation.

Stanton Friedman

STANTON T. FRIEDMAN said he was convinced that the evidence was overwhelming that the earth was being visited by "intelligently controlled extraterrestrial space craft".

He said that "we earthlings" would be going "soon"—in perhaps a 100 years—to the galaxies. It was clear to him that the extraterrestrial beings had become interested in the earthlings after they had started their space programs. "They are not here to hurt us or to help us but for their own purposes", he declared. Why, one might ask, did they not make contacts? Land on the lawn of the White House or near the Kremlin? The reason was that from an alien view point, the earthlings had no leader—they were merely engaged in "tribal warfare".

On the other hand, Mr. FRIEDMAN said that the "alien visitors" might be interested in "exports" from the planet—heavy metals, plant life and "certain other things" of potential interest.

"We cannot see the smoke from the next civilization's chimney", he said. But there was "no doubt" in his mind that "probably the whole galaxy is already populated". Trips to nearby stars and the galactic neighborhood were within reach of the next generations.

Dr. FRIDAY, Minister of Education of Grenada, said this was the end of his delegation's presentation of scientists and experts supporting the item.

With regard to the draft resolution of his delegation, now officially circulated, he said there was "tremendous interest" in it. Several delegations had indicated some ideas they would like to see included in the text.

His delegation was open to suggestions and had indicated from the start that it was "flexible" as regards the mechanism to be used for the study of UFOs.

He assumed that debate on the draft resolution would be deferred until later, he said.

The CHAIRMAN said no other speakers had asked to speak in the general debate on this item. The general debate would, therefore, be considered closed. Consideration of the draft resolution would be deferred.

WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN (Liberia) said his delegation had found the statements on this issue to be "fascinating". The subject was "intriguing", and he asked that the texts of all the statements be reproduced in verbatim form.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee was authorized to act as requested.

SHEILA HARDEN (United Kingdom) asked if there would be any financial implications.

The CHAIRMAN said that "of course everything costs something", but reproduction of these statements would come within the general work of the General Assembly.

He said the debate on this item was now closed. Consideration of the draft resolution would be deferred pending consultations.

The meeting adjourned at 4:16 p.m.

Press conference held Nov. 27. UN attendees from left to right: Stanton Friedman, Lee Speigel, Wellington Friday, Eric Gairy, J. Allen Hynek, Jacques Vallee and Larry Coyne. Photo by Peter Tomikawa.

FINALE: THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

The Special Political Committee met December 8, 1978 to resume consideration of the item entitled "Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena."

Under the terms of the draft resolution submitted by Grenada, the General Assembly would recommend that the United Nations, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies, "initiate, conduct and co-ordinate research into the nature and origin of unidentified flying objects and related phenomena".

The Secretary-General would be requested to invite Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to transmit to him by 31 May 1979 information and proposals which would facilitate the proposed study.

He would also be asked to appoint, at the earliest possible date, a three-member group of experts, under the aegis of the Outer Space Committee, to define guidelines for the proposed study. The group of experts would meet during the sessions of the Outer Space Committee and would report on its work, through that body, to next year's General Assembly session.

The Assembly would also decide to include in the provisional agenda of next year's Assembly session an item entitled "Report of the Group of Experts of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the defining of guidelines for the study of unidentified flying objects and related phenomena".

GEORGE A. GRIFFITH (Grenada) supported the working paper now before the Committee. He hoped that there would be a consensus for its adoption.

This working paper, he said, was not intended to in any way supersede the draft resolution introduced by the Prime Minister of Grenada, Sir Eric M. Gairy, in his address to the Committee. Rather it was the hope that "some interim measure" could be formally adopted through which guidelines could be obtained for future consideration of the item in a measure reasonably palatable to all Member States, he said.

While it remained his delegation's viewpoint that the subject of research into extra-terrestrial phenomena, including UFOs, was the responsibility of the global community, his delegation was mindful of the constraints with which individual Member States were faced in their dealing with subject matters that could seem controversial to some, and an exciting novelty to others, he commented.

Because the subject matter was still relatively new at the level of the United Nations his delegation was prepared to hold a dialogue with every Member State at the Committee level, as well as on an individual basis, "with a view to, not only arousing the interest of Member States to the level of that obtained among scientists, researchers and the general population, but also with a view to making genuine steps towards co-operation in dealing with the reality of the phenomenon".

"The life of this Organization", he said, "endures in a measure equal to the attitude with which we view the principles of negotiation, compromise and accommodation. Political decisions and solutions to methods, action and approach to topics of world significance must essentially be motivated by the willingness on the part of individual Member States to be prepared to review each other's concern in the light of the significance of those concerning to the global community".

Mr. GRIFFITH said his delegation was grateful for the continued co-operation and support of which it was assured from delegations. It was clear that there was still need for further dialogue on the item before foisting on the United Nations or on any designated committee the task of research envisaged.

He said that no attempt was being made to force Member States into any positions, but rather it was left totally up to Members and to the level of their interest in following the direction of the working paper.

He repeated the firm conviction of his Prime Minister in the efficacy of research in unidentifed flying objects. This was a subject matter of concern to all mankind and the question of research must essentially be an integral part of man's attempt to solve the social, economic and political problems of the world, he concluded.

This morning's meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Special Political Committee, RODOLFO PIZA ESCALANTE (Costa Rica), at 11:52 a.m.

He said that delegations interested in this question had held lengthy consultations since the last meeting on the matter, and had prepared a

draft decision, which was now before the Committee.

"The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly adoption of the following consensus:

"The General Assembly has taken note of the statements made, and draft resolutions submitted by Grenada at the 32nd and 33rd sessions of the General Assembly regarding unidentified flying objects and related phenomena.

"The General Assembly invites interested member States to take appropriate steps to co-ordinate on a national level scientific research and investigation into extraterrestrial life, including unidentified flying objects, and to inform the Secretary-General of the observations, research, and evaluation of such activities.

"The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to transmit the statements of the delegation of Grenada and the relevant documentation to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, so that they may consider them at their 1979 meeting.

"The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will permit Grenada, upon its request, to present their views to the Committee at its next session. The Committee's deliberation will be included in its report which will be considered by the General Assembly at its 34th session."

The CHAIRMAN said he took it that the Committee was now prepared to act on the working paper, the text of which he read out.

He said that, unless there were objections, he took it that the Committee approved the working paper by consensus.

It was so decided.

The CHAIRMAN said there were no more speakers on this question.

He said he hoped the Committee could conclude its work this afternoon by taking decisions on the two remaining items: questions relating to information and the item concerning the composition of United Nations bodies.

The meeting ended at 12:05 p.m.

UFO + UN = A WORKABLE EFFORT?

The sponsorship of the UN proposal has been the sole responsibility of the State of Grenada, southernmost of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. Only 133 square miles in area, the island has an English-speaking population of 100,000, an agricultural economy, five radio stations, one daily newspaper and no television. The "Isle of Spice" is an exporter of nutmeg, cocoa and cinnamon.

Politically and economically, however, Grenada is currently the scene of unrest. To quote from the 1978 CBS NEWS ALMANAC, "The controversy has centered around Prime Minister Eric Gairy's rule, considered by many Grenadians to be dictatorial. Rioting broke out in 1973 and

1974, with retaliation by a secret police squad employing strong-arm tactics. Subsequently, tourism declined and many Grenadians fled. In late 1976, Gairy was narrowly re-elected with rural support, but discontent continues over his alleged corruption and mismanagement."

The Almanac also takes note of the governments inability to balance the budget, meet recurrent expenses, and cope with 20-60% unemployment estimates and 20-25% annual inflation. Thus, it came as no surprise when protestors were reportedly picketing outside the UN on the morning of the UFO conference with signs that read "Human Rights: YES, UFOs: NO". It is interesting to note also that Grenada gained admission to the United Nations in 1974; hence, they began campaigning repeatedly for consideration of the UFO issue almost as soon as they gained the floor of the General Assembly. How does Sir Eric justify his motives, in view of his own country's pressing economic and political problems? Gairy, who claims to have seen UFOs himself on two separate occasions, said that his motivation was "belief in a Supreme Being, and recognizing that this phenomenon was one of His ways of relating to mankind. I knew that it was mankind's task to study and understand these messengers better".

As of the time of this writing, however, support for the expenditure of any UN money on UFOs seems limited to Grenada as well. One U.S. spokesman said, "we are having trouble enough with UN appropriations. All we need is to have somebody get up on the Senate floor and complain that American funds for the UN are going for the study of UFOs." Another UN official noted that Grenada's efforts were being entertained because sheer protocol would preclude any member nation "stepping on" a new, tiny member. Nonetheless, should Grenada's efforts fall short even at this juncture, the meeting of the minds—governmental and UFOlogical—marks a novel moment, indeed, in the 30-year history of global UFO research.

UFOLOGISTS MEET THE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

The latter months of 1978 saw the first introduction of UFO information to delegates of the Member nations of the UN. Yet within this same period, UFO researchers were also presenting their findings to academic gatherings as well: American psychologists and sociologists. On August 28, six papers were presented before the American Psychological Association Symposium held in Toronto titled: "Using hypnotic procedures in the investigation of UFO experiences" (Division 30, Psychological Hypnosis). Additionally, a paper on the behavior of scientists toward studying UFOs was presented before the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco held Sept. 4-8. First we present summaries of the six papers presented in Toronto.

HOW CAN HYPNOSIS BE USED IN UFO ABDUCTION CASES?

by H. Kent Newman, Ph.D.

This paper was a case study in UFO regression, the only one in the author's experience but one which he felt to be typical of the genre. "Jim", a 16-year old student, had seen lights in the sky in the fall of 1976 that he thought might have been a UFO but he had lost his memory surrounding the event; he also had the impression that he had seen someone associated with the event. Because he suffered nightmares about abduction and feelings of being watched, he sought the aid of Newman at the University of Oklahoma Counseling Center in the spring of 1977. Under hypnosis, the youth was preparing to go to bed at 11:30 when he noted lights making a wavy pattern near the North Star. He then saw a tall creature in his backyard with widely-spaced green eyes; the boy felt that it was trying to communicate with him. He could recall going outdoors but at that point could not get past a memory block (beyond which he finds himself in bed in the morning).

Newman used a technique to get him past the block. He had Jim focus his attentions on his body sensations instead. An electrical current flowing through him made him paralyzed and cold. Three creatures were present; one touched his shoulder and the stiffness was gone. A light placed on his forehead made him black out. When he came to, the creatures were dragging him along a ditch into a ship. His body was scanned by a light as he lay on a table. Carried by the creatures, he was drifted outside again. With the light applied to his forehead, he was ordered to forget the experience.

Newman examined the case from two perspectives:

- As a therapist, the case was a success. He reported less anxiety, his nightmares ceased, he stopped telling people about the incident who would be inclined to ridicule him and he accepted that if he really had been abducted, it was in the past and he was safe now.
- As a UFO investigator, Newman was unsatisfied. More testing was needed about the subject's mental state. More sessions would have been conducted to gather more information. Finally, he would have contacted UFOlogists experienced in these kinds of cases.

Newman concluded that while he was confident that Jim was not deliberately hoaxing, he can't gauge whether the event was real or a fantasy. . . simply that it was honest.

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF UFO EXPERIENCES?

by R. Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D.

Sprinkle noted that investigators of UFO witnesses tackle the problem based on one of two underlying hypotheses: the assumption that UFO reports are nonsense *vs.* the assumption that significant information may be obtained. Sprinkle feels that as long as we are cautious yet committed, the better hypothesis to explore is the latter one. He noted that it is a problem just to determine whose camp UFO reports belong in—the physical scientists, the behavioral scientists, the parapsychologists or the spiritualists. Noting all of the economic, military, political, religious and scientific facets of the phenomenon, Sprinkle divided his paper into five sections:

PERSONAL IMPLICATIONS—Having witnessed two UFOs himself, Sprinkle was concerned if he was associated with a class of people—UFO reporters—classically dismissed as "kooks". Thus, he was motivated to look more deeply into the characters of witnesses as a group.

PROFESSIONAL IMPLICATIONS—Sprinkle discussed a number of UFO surveys which he conducted. A 1962-1963 survey of persons interested in UFO reports provided the tentative conclusion that the participants responses were typical of the norm groups on the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale. A five-year research effort questioning 150 people who felt they had psychic impressions of UFO phenomena resulted in no definitive conclusions, but it did yield personality profiles on the group which led Sprinkle to dismiss the "psychosis hypothesis" that only "kooks" saw flying saucers. Finally, he discussed his own use of hypnosis with 50 subjects and presented a table summarizing his 27 abduction accounts; this included a character assessment column rating most of the abductees "excellent" or "good".

IMPLICATIONS OF HYPNOTIC PROCEDURES—Sprinkle's personal and professional bias is to accept, tentatively, the claims of UFO abductees to be "real", but he doesn't know if they are really physical or paranormal. He feels that hypnosis is a useful avenue for the exploration of abductees' memories, while acknowledging the controversy surrounding the validity of these memories.

SPECULATIONS—Sprinkle forwarded the speculations of James Frazier; he views the contactees as people on the "grass roots" level who have been selected by aliens to provide man with the "extra-

terrestrial perspective." This process is a gradual one and demands that man put the pieces together himself to avoid becoming dependent on the extraterrestrials' superiority.

TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS—If the general outline of the UFO phenomenon has been perceived correctly, Sprinkle is confident that we have the guidelines needed to analyze the meaning of the UFO reports, with hypnotic regression serving as a major tool.

ARE THERE PATTERNS IN UFO ABDUCTION CASES?

by James Harder

Harder prepared data tables based on 55 UFO abduction cases investigated by the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO), 49 of which he personally investigated. He felt that the cases had a .95 probability of being "authentic". 104 participants were involved in these incidents, with the following statistics:

SEX:
61% of the subjects were female (11 of the cases which received publicity made it appear as if men were in the majority).

OCCUPATION:
50% unemployed (e.g., housewives)
19% professional
16% children (but part of a group)
10% white collar
5% college students

EDUCATION:
60% high school or less
16% children
13% college or college student
12% some graduate school
(given the rural backgrounds and female predominance of the abductees, Harder took note of their high educational and occupational levels)

RELATIONSHIP OF WITNESSES:
61% of the 104 were unrelated
31% related by blood
8% related by marriage

PREVIOUS UFO EXPERIENCES:
29% single experience only
33% probable single experience
38% probable multiple experience

Of the 55 cases themselves:

PUBLICITY:
20% were published publicly

WITNESSES PER CASE:
55% single witness
33% two witnesses
5% three
3.5% four
3.5% five

GENERATIONS:
78% single subject or same generation
11% two generations/case
9% three
2% four

HYPNOSIS OF IMAGINARY UFO "ABDUCTEES"

by Alvin Lawson

This version of Lawson's experiments with "real" *vs.* "imaginary" UFO abductees (previously reported in the April, 1978 IUR) is the most comprehensive to date. Lawson described how the research came about because of dissatisfaction over the results of allegedly real abduction case investigations. With the assistance of researcher John deHerrera and William McCall, he gathered subjects who were tested for their acquaintance with the UFO literature. No one who demonstrated considerable knowledge of the subject or who had witnessed a UFO was used in the experiments. The resulting test group consisted of 16 people (10 females and six males) ranging from 12 to 65 years old. Each subject was hypnotized and instructed to *imagine* they were in their favorite place, relaxed and comfortable, when suddenly they saw a UFO. They were asked to describe it. They were then told to imagine they were aboard the UFO, and had to describe how they got aboard. They were asked to describe the interior, the beings they were told were present, the nature of the physical examination they administered to the subject, the message granted to them by the UFOnauts, and the way they were returned to the ground. Finally, they were informed that some time had passed; they were asked if any after-effects manifested themselves—physiologically or psychologically? The structure was imposed because it consistently appears in "real" abductions. The details were what interested the researchers; would they be dry, colorless reenactments of "Star Trek"? Would the researchers have to prod the subjects every step of the way? They even made up some cue sheets for themselves with that eventuality in mind. Instead, the imaginary abductees all fantasized lucid, facile stories that rivalled real accounts in terms of patterns and sheer imagination:

- Disc-shaped UFOs were the norm for appearance
- Complicated effects like Saturn-rings rotating counter to the body were proffered
- Commonly-reported entrance effects like "tractor beams", motion through tunnels, motion through solid matter and being carried bodily were invented.
- Interiors could possess consoles, bright lights and TV screens or be barren with fumes and mists present
- Occupants were humanoid and sometimes robots or animals, as in real CE III claims. The examinations

Real humanoid type vs. imaginary sample

included paralysis effects, mind and body scans, quick healing, etc. The messages they provided were the usual ecological/scientific statements. Two of the subjects had the UFOnauts order them to forget what they learned; interestingly, three subjects defied the hypnotist's suggestion and stated there was no message given by the UFOnauts.

- Upon their "returns", the subjects felt fatigued, "good", itchy or burned.
- Finally, as in so many abduction aftermaths, the subjects felt "more open-minded", "puzzled" about the time-lapse, or expected that "something will happen".

In short, the accounts of "real" *vs.* "imaginary" abductees seem surprisingly indistinguishable. Lawson was quick to point out the differences, however. Their subjects:

- were told to imagine the event,
- usually controlled their emotions,
- had no physiological effects,
- suffered few nightmares,
- had no conscious recall of a UFO, followed by amnesia.

Also, real abductees call attention to physical traces associated with their experiences. There was *some* confusion on the part of some of the subjects afterwards about the reality of the experience, however.

The patterns that lie in the imagined scenarios were compared by Lawson with other areas of psy-

chological work:

• Jungian archetypal symbols—the common elements provided by both "real" and "imaginary" abductees imply a collective awareness as suggested by Carl Jung (see Apr. '77 IUR).

• UFO-like hallucination patterns that manifest themselves repeatedly (see Oct. '77 IUR).

• Anecdotal evidence from "death" narratives, a la Wambach and Moody. The result was a discovery of "image constants" in common to all of these: bright pulsating lights, images of tunnels and tubes (with travel through them), rotating, spiraling images, geometric patterns, erratic motions, "TV screens", cartoon-like human images and more. Yet while the CE III narratives can be indistinguishable from hallucination image constants, Lawson balks at dismissing all exotic encounters as imaginary. He reminded the psychologists of the multiple-witness abductions, the physical/physiological aftereffects, and failure to pin down the stimulus for UFO time-lapses with the same accuracy as for hallucinations and temporary "deaths".

Lawson then concluded that abduction image constants are (at least partly) *real perceptions* of a specific stimulus in the same sense that the repetitive finite image constants that appear in temporary "deaths" and drug-induced hallucinations are honest "experiences" resulting from those stimuli. The implications, Lawson feels, could be as important as those surrounding the extraterrestrial hypothesis.

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THE EMOTIONAL REACTIONS OF UFO ABDUCTEES?

by W. C. McCall, Ph.D.

McCall noted that we have traditionally come to believe a UFO abductee's tale with greater confidence if he exhibits an appropriately vivid emotional display when recalling the event under hypnosis. We tend to be skeptical when the claimant can provide an amazing UFO experience in a cool fashion. Is this valid? Based on his regressions of 35 "real" abductees and 15 "imaginary" abductees, McCall made the following observations:

• Some of his subjects had looked forward to a meeting with UFO occupants with considerable anticipation: with that set of mind, a display of fear could normally be absent.

• McCall had to ask some of his subjects what they were feeling when they described their abduction experiences. Once the question was asked, they provided the "appropriate" emotional reaction.

• Fear could be triggered each time an account was provided based on anxiety that the subject was not pleasing the hypnotist.

McCall reviewed a number of transcripts of other hypnotists' regressions and found what he regards to be errors in common to them:

• Memory under hypnosis, stated McCall, is little better than memory out of hypnosis. Subjects who speak of their abductions in the past tense aren't reliving the event—they are remembering it.

McCall precautions hypnotists to:

• Keep their questions keyed in the present tense ("What is happening now?")

• Avoid stringing a series of questions together because the witness will only answer the last one.

• Ask questions in a logical sequence.

• Be non-leading in phrasing questions.

"Hypnosis," McCall stated, "is a fine art that requires certain mastery . . . " but he encouraged professionals to enter the field because with good age regression techniques they could hope to obtain good information.

WHAT FACTORS CAN ACCOUNT FOR UFO EXPERIENCES?

by M. A. Persinger, Ph.D.

This paper considered the possibility that UFO experiences are based on the sighting of unusual natural phenomena. Persinger offers two mechanisms necessary for the artificial escalation of the claims made about such sightings to achieve the complex variety noted in the UFO literature. First, sightings of luminous spheres and columns and such (e.g., the strange lights noted just prior to earthquakes) may be being exaggerated into wilder "spaceship" descriptions due to the rich extraterrestrial connotations imposed by the news and entertainment media. Less conventionally (and more provocatively), powerful magnetic and electrostatic fields associated with such luminous phenomena may be affecting the witnesses' central nervous systems into a hallucinatory state. Additionally, these fields may actually be responsible for the physiological effects noted (blindness, burns, paralysis, etc.). If UFO witnesses sincerely believed the hallucination was real, Persinger noted, no techniques like hypnosis or lie detector tests would reveal the truth.

Meanwhile, in San Francisco, David Swift of the University of Hawaii's Dept. of Sociology addressed the American Sociological Association on:

SCIENTISTS' SELECTION OF NEW AREAS FOR INVESTIGATION: UFOs OR ETI?

Swift's purpose was to examine the reasons for the general failure of the scientific community to engage in formal research of the UFO problem when they are perfectly inclined to support S.E.T.I.—Searching for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence—which strikes Swift as an equally "far out" effort. Swift observes that there is no single report of ETI contact available compared to thousands of UFO contact reports, many of which come from reliable witnesses and are associated with physical traces and photos. Swift stated that he was not advocating or opposing either study, merely examining the behavior of scientists toward the two fields.

First he listed the "non-operative factors". The UFO evidence, while admittedly "soft", overwhelms the current ETI evidence, so that can't be the problem. Neither is proximity, since UFOs are at hand while the ET civilizations are light years away. Immediate benefit isn't a factor, either, since Swift noted that the UFOs may *be* the ETI here on earth. SETI-type communications could take light years.

Next, he considered the factors standing in the way of serious UFO study. Swift feels that the intensity of the public's interest is just as discouraging as complete apathy would be. A "broad permissive middle ground" is what Swift said encourages scientists. "The public should support them but not shove them." What would have happened to SETI if, like UFOs, thousands of people claimed to have picked up alien broadcasts on their TVs and radios for thirty years, followed by government debunking?

Swift also told the sociologists about the 1953 CIA-sponsored Robertson Panel, which recommended that UFOs be officially debunked to reduce the public's "susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda". Additionally, regulations like AFR-200-2 and JANAP-146 made release of in-

formation about UFOs a crime, while Project Bluebook engaged in loose "identification" of many cases. Thus, the scientific community was misled by the government about the true scope of the UFO phenomenon. Tied to this, of course, was the fear of ridicule and ostracism for getting involved with "little green men".

Third, Swift enumerated the factors that favor SETI. Unlike UFOs, the subject falls within the province of a specific discipline: astronomy. Currently existing technology can be applied to SETI whereas new techniques are needed in UFOlogy. UFOs occur in isolated ways that force us to chase them; scanning the cosmos can be accomplished at the pace of the astronomer. UFO manifestations are too varied to allow for easy measurement plans; SETI is operationally defined as a search for encoded radio waves. Furthermore, if contact with ET's is made *on our own terms*—through radio waves on our own types of radio receivers and demodulation techniques—there is less chance that scientific theories will be rocked too quickly compared to direct contact with UFOs.

Thus, the schism between two superficially-similar fields; the search for ETI evolved smoothly from radio astronomy and does not require a change in the scientific paradigm, while the study of truly baffling UFOs could threaten many comfortable assumptions about the universe and ourselves.

FIRST SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S "GEPAN" UFO ORGANIZATION

IUR has received a copy of an "unauthorized" summation of five volumes of UFO work conducted by France's official government UFO group, GEPAN, through the courtesy of Jerome Clark. The author of the summary is an American academician known to the editors but who desires anonymity here. With the understanding that GEPAN's five volumes will not be released to the public (except in a proposed summarized form), the report is all the more interesting:

Summary of Groupe d'Etudes Des Phenomenes Aerospatiaux Non-Identifiees (G.E.P.A.N.) "Presentation of the Scientific Counsel of G.E.P.A.N. of Studies Undertaken During the First Semester of 1978"; Date: June 1978; 5 volumes, circa 500 pages.

This report of the French governmental UFO study group GEPAN documents the studies carried out by the group during the first part of 1978. Three special groups (rapid intervention, physical traces, radar alert) were created as part of the study group's functions, but they were little used during 1978. Instead, the bulk of work was devoted to 11 cases of high credibility and high strangeness. Eleven such cases were studied in great detail; only one proved to have a conventional explanation. In the other ten, it appeared that the distance between the witnesses and the objects was less than 250 meters. Of the five volumes of the report, three were entirely devoted to analysis of these eleven (11) cases, all except one of which was pre-1978. The earliest was 1966. Two of the cases were humanoid sightings.

The analysis and investigation was carried out by a four-person team in each case; the team included a psychologist, who separately carried out a psychological examination relevant to the evaluation of the testimony of the witnesses. The care with which distances, angles, and psychological factors were evaluated makes

the bulk on the Condon Report seem very poor by comparison. In many cases, the investigations were textbook models of how such investigations should be carried out.

In ten of the eleven cases, the conclusion was that the witnesses had witnessed a material phenomenon that could not be explained as a natural phenomenon or a human device. One of the conclusions of the total report is that behind the overall phenomenon there is a "flying machine . . . whose modes of sustenance and propulsion are beyond our knowledge."

GEPAN was created in 1977, under the direction of Dr. Claude Poher. Poher has now resigned, feeling that he has done everything he could do

Dr. Claude Poher

with the methods at hand. Nonetheless, the organization has not been disbanded but continues its work. During 1977, it was largely concerned with checking Poher's statistics, which it approved.* During 1978, it has expanded its operation into the investigation of actual cases. It is alerted to actual cases by teletype by the Gendarmerie, the French national police force. The above report has reportedly been approved by GEPAN's supervisory scientific counsel.

Note: the original report was limited to 140 (120?) copies and was secret. It is not available for general dissemination, and in any case is in French.

P.S. There is extensive coverage in the report of the Teheran case, but nothing beyond what is known to American researchers; it was not one of the eleven cases studied, all of which were in France.

*Although it did study two nocturnal light cases, both of which ended up labelled "unidentified".

UFO IMPACT: HUMAN BEHAVIOR

HOW THE YOUNG PERCEIVE THE UFO ENIGMA

Earlier this year, Fred Merritt of the Center for UFO Studies travelled to southeastern Pennsylvania to give a classroom lecture on UFOs. Prior to his speech, several seventh and eighth grade science classes were asked to write out questions that they wanted Mr. Merritt to answer. 142 responses resulted in a total of 429 questions; roughly categorized, the inquiries ran as follows:

DO UFOS EXIST? (82)

Are UFOs real? (42) Is there proof? (28) Are there cases with independent multiple witnesses? (3) Do they show up on Radar? (2) Do they land? (3) Leave traces? (3) Does the Air Force confiscate photos? (1)

SPEAKER'S SIGHTING (66)

Have you see a UFO? (63) Photographed one? (2) Been in a UFO? (1)

DESCRIBE A UFO (38)

What do they look like? (21) Are they more advanced than anything we have? (1) What are they made of? (4) What is their power source? (8) How fast do they go? (1) Do they disturb the atmosphere when they enter it? (1) Can they be remote controlled? (1) Are some of them small discs? (1)

BEINGS (33)

Have beings been seen? (11) Have you seen one? (9) What do they look like? (8) Can they live here? (1) Do any live among us? (1) Is our teacher a Martian? (3)

REPORTING/INVESTIGATING (31)

I think I have seen a UFO. (1) What should we do if we see one? (5) Have you talked to UFO witnesses? (3) How far do you travel for reports? (3) How are investigations handled? (3) After hoaxes, etc., what percentage of reports are unidentified? (9) What is the most common sighting? (5) The most unusual? (1) Are there repeat witnesses? (1)

SOURCE OF UFOS (29)

Where do they come from? (18) How about Russia or Japan? (1) Maybe underwater? (1) Do you believe in extraterrestrial intelligence? (5) Is it possible? (3) What about radio signals from space? (1)

BELIEF (26)

"Do you believe?" (23) Why? (1) Would you believe if you saw one? (1) Does the Ar Force believe? (1)

WHERE (24)

Where are they most often seen? (17) How many in the USA? (2) How about local sightings? (2) Is there pattern in location? (1) Why are most sightings in remote spots? (1) Where do UFOs go between sightings? (1)

WHEN (24)

How many sightings are there per week, year, etc.? (10) How long has this been going on? (3) Any recent sightings? (3) Do sightings or landings happen at night or during daylight? (5) When do you usually see them? (1) Is there pattern in time of sightings? (1) What about report waves? (1)

WHAT ARE THEY UP TO (22)

What are their intentions? (9) Are people afraid of them? (1) Are UFOs dangerous? (6) Have there really been kidnappings? (4) What happens to people who see UFOs? (2)

CONTACT (16)

Why no overt contact? (1) Have people been contacted by these beings? (7) Have you spoken to one? (1) Would you like to? (1) Will they ever contact us? (5) How would people react? (1)

CURRENT MEDIA (16)

Are the reports on the TV series real? (11) Why do they always show disc shaped UFOs on TV? (1) How about the movie? (4)

QUESTIONS ABOUT SPECIFIC REPORTS (4)

Pascagoula (2) astronauts (1) Hill (1).

SUGGESTIONS FOR RESEARCH (2)

Send an astronaut into space to look for UFOs. (1) Get UFO sighters together and compare reports. (1)

QUESTIONS ABOUT OTHER MYSTERIES (36)

Bermuda triangle (27) Lake Michigan (1) Ancient constructions (6) Big foot (1) Pyramid power (1)

OTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SPEAKER (10)

Where are you from? (1) Do you work for the Air Force Project Bluebook? (1) Do you need college to do this kind of thing? (1) Is it interesting? (1) How did you get interested in UFOs? (2) When? (1) Why? (1) Do you want help? (1) Are you sure you really want to do this? (1)

CORRESPONDENCE

Gale Research Co. plans to reissue the currently out of print *UFOs and Related Subjects: An Annotated Bibliography,* edited by Lynn E. Catoe (more colloquially called "the Catoe Bibliography") in December of this year. Citing over 1,600 books, journal articles, pamphlets, conference proceedings, tapes, original manuscripts and other materials, the literature survey was first published in 1969 to assist the government's Condon Committee study of UFOs. This new release includes 200 new entries published in 1967 by the Library of Congress under the title, *Unidentified Flying Objects: A Selected Bibliography.* The 401-page work will sell for $24.00.

In keeping with IUR's policy of highlighting top-priority UFO news and events, we hereby present a picture of a UFO procession float in the "Fun in the Sun Festival" at Cairns, Australia on Oct. 14. Seriously, the float featured members of UFO Research FNQ: (left to right) Evelyn Wells, Susan Alley, founder Mrs. Divanwijk, and Holly Goriss.

PROFILE

Details of UFO cases for the two month period starting August 15 through October 14 will be printed in the December issue, as will the Profile details for August and September.

LATE ISSUE

IUR regrets that the current huge case load has resulted in such late delivery for this issue, but subsequent 1979 issues are already in progress for rapid delivery. When you see IUR's complete, FIRST-HAND investigations of the recent worldwide UFO activity, you'll agree the wait was worthwhile!

ERRATUM

Last issue, in our Socorro witnesses article, IUR stated on page 15, line 37: "Stanford had not attempted to contact the men"; this should read "Stanford did not reach the men". Ray Stanford informs us that he tried to phone and write to the witnesses in Iowa but received no reply.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE MOVED...

....and have not notified us by mail of your new address. IUR is sent out as second class mail. Unless you specifically arrange for forwarding with your post office, your issues will be returned to our offices. Since we won't know your new address, we won't be able to forward it, either.

COMING IN THE NEXT TWO ISSUES:

- PILOT DISAPPEARS IN AUSTRALIA
- SIX WITNESS DAYLIGHT CE II IN MISSOURI
- MULTI-WITNESS INDIANAPOLIS EVENT
- FIRST "PURE" HYPNOSIS EXPERIMENT
- UFO FLAP IN ITALY
- THE NEW ZEALAND FILMS
- THE LUDINGTON COAST GUARD CASE
- MORE ON THE OCALA, FLORIDA RADAR CASE
- DOCUMENTS FROM THE CIA LAWSUIT
- ABDUCTION IN HIALEAH, FLORIDA
- *MANY* MORE U.S. AND FOREIGN CASES

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